SAVINGS BANKS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The failure of the State Savings Institution of Chicago yesterclag was an event of
far more than ordinary importance, owing
to the fact that the summt involved is so
great and the number of depositors so large.
Three millions of habilities distributed
numong sixteen thousand families will produce an appalling amount of anxiety and
suffering. Nor is the evil likely to stop
with the failure of one bank, but will
likely result in the ultimate suspension of
many others, and the complete destruction
of public confidence in this class of institutions.

Savings banks, if properly conducted, are of such manifest utility that the discreditate which they have been brought by the mismanagement of their officers amounts to great national calamity. The public increases demand that the system should either or rendered safe or some substitute found by it. Human ingenuity has been taxed of the utmost to devise ashemes for rendering banks of this sort secure, but all the afiguards thus far devised have proven to be comparatively worthless. Under any lain that can be conceived a great deal safeguards thus far devised have proven to be comparatively worthless. Under any plan that can be conceived a great deal must be left to the skill and integrity of the officers. Experience has shown that mismanagement and dishonesty are of such frequent occurrence that the practical utility of savings banks may be considered as at an end.

tility of savings banks way be considered as in on end.

It is important, therefore, that some subtitive should be devised for the savings anks which have hitherto had the custody if so large a share of the surplus carnings for our citizens. It is very necessary that regality should be encouraged among the copie, but it will be impossible to accomilish that result without providing them rith the means of safely investing their surfuse carnings so that they may be secure and draw a reasonable amount of interest. If alsolute security could be obtained the mount of savings would be very greatly nereased, and habits of economy and thrift vould thereby be encouraged and augmented.

rented. We believe that this desideratum can sadily be obtained by simply making the urrency of the nation exchangeable for neterest-béaring bonds of the national flov-rement. Although we do not believe in he practicability of the scheme advocated y Hon. W. D. Kelleys and others, which reposes to issue an indefinite amount of precubacks to be interchangeable with flov-rement bonds at a low rate of interest, we hevertheless think that that plan contains he germ of what might be made a very useful and beneficent national financial

policy.

We consider the greenback portion of Mr. Ku.t.v's theory impracticable, but we believe that that part of it which proposes to popularize the Government securities by affording the people facilities and inducements to invest their money in them should be carried out. The Government is now a borrower of a sum of money exceeding in the aggregote the surplus earnings which the people of the United States wish to interest in the contract of the contract

the aggregate the surplus earnings which the people of the United States wish to invest in some secure way so that it will draw interest. Why should not the Government, then, receive this surplus money from the people, and pay them interest for it, instead of borrowing it in foreign comprises and paying out the interest abroad?

The machinery for accomplishing this result would be substantially thesame as that frequency by the advocates of the scheme of bunking the graenbacks accomplishing this result would be substantially thesame as that frequency in the shape of forced legal thesame of bunking the graenbacks accompanies to pay in the shape of forced legal thesame ones, we would propose to demand for them cotes, we would propose to demand for these cotes, or a currentsy redeemable in cote. The bonds issued in this way should of course beat any time exchangeable for money, in order that the holders might be able to realize on them incompily and without cost, as their necessities or inclinations might demand.

It must be east in favor of the theory to be seen a greenbacks interchangeable with bonds that it would, if practicable, make the Government a substitute for savings banks, for no one would patronize them when they could invest their surplus earnings in Government bonds with just as much facility and with the additional advantage of absolute security. These who believe in the greenback scheme above referred to constitute no inconsiderable portion of the people of the United States. When they find that their plan cannot be carried out in full, they would, no doubt, very gladly accept a compromise by which one of its most valuable features would be preserved.

one of its most valuable features would be preserved.

But, however that might be, the fact is that the people of the United States are familiarized with the idea of looking to Government bonds as the only safe investment for their savings. The success which attended the taking of the four per cent loan during the very short period the people had an opportunity to subscribe for it as a popular loan indicates that it would have been practicable to have placed the entire amount of that loan in the hands of our own people. To have accomplished this result it would have been necessary, of course, to have given more perfect facilities to the people for getting the bends than the machinery of the syndicate provides, and likewise te have extended the time considerably. The necessity for action is urgent. So

The necessity for action is urgent. So many savings banks have failed recently that popular confidence in them is utterly destroyed. Fortunately it is within the power of the Government, by means of a popular loan, to afford the people the means of securing their savings, and at the same time strengthen the hold of that Government apon the popular affections. The statement upon the popular affections. The agony which so many thousands of people Washington. agony which so many thousands of people endured yeaterday in Chicago when they learned of the faiture of the bank in which their little fortunes were deposited appeals eloquently to the Government to exercise the power which it possesses of giving the people security for their savings.

TREATING WITH SITTING BULL.

TREATING WITH SITTING BULL.

It appears from an interview with Gen.
TREEN, which has been published, that he is of the opinion that the redoubtable Indian chief Sirring Bull has left Canada, and is now on our own soil. It is to be hoped that this will turn out to be the case, for it will save our Government the humiliation of sending commissioners to that untaned tarrharian, who has twice bully defeated our military forces, and who is not now asking us for terms of surrender.

Whatever obligations the law of nations may have imposed upon us to treat with him while on Canadian territory, we will now be freed from, if it turns out to be true that he voluntarily returned to our country. In any event, we should not condessend to make any treaty with that savage until he has been thoroughly thrashed, for if we were to do so he would take it as an evidence of fear and weakness, and we could not expect him to observe any treaty obligations in good faith. At some time when we were unprepared and least expected it, the woolit strike a blow against our frontier settlements which would apread desolution far and wide.

Gen. Theney states the additional fact

TERRY states the additional fact that it would not be safe for the commis-sioners to attempt to treat with SITTING BULL nuless protected by an overwhelming military force. As the Indian warriors number not less than thirteen hundred men, it is, of course, not practicable to collect a sufficient force to act as an execut for the

commissioners. The country will not tole-rate the idea of having any of our officers exposed to the risk of meeting the melan-choly fate of the gallant General CASBY, who was treacherously murdered by Capt.

who was treacherously murdered by Capi.
JACK.

We hope, therefore, that the talk about a
treaty with Stritka Bell, will be abandoned. Such a policy may be well enough
for the Canadian Government, but our relations to the Indians are quite different. It
will not do for us to humiliate ourselves by
treating with a chief who has twice defeated us. We must subtlee him by main forcec, or we will never have any real peace with
him. It would, moreover, render all our
Indian foes insolent and confident should
they learn that one of their race had practically extorted terms from our Government
by force of arms. We should therefore only
treat with Stritko Bull, by a force strong
enough to compel him to accept such terms
as our Government may see proper to dietate. Treaties with Indians are at the best
worth but little, and the fewer we have of
them the better it will be for all concerned.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, who died at Salt Lake city yesterday afternoon, was born at Whitingham, Vermont, January 1, 1801, and was the son of a farmer who had been a soldier of the Revolution. The Mornson Church was first regularly organized at Mancheater, N. Y. April 6, 1830, and in January, 1831, directed, as he claimed, by revelation, SMITH led his followers to Kirtland, Ohio, which was to be the sent of the New Jerusalem. In the spring of 1832 YOUNG became a convert to Mornonism, and was soon ordained to preach. His talent and shrewdness soon made him prominent, and in 1835 he was appointed one of the twelve apostles, and sent forth to preach the doctrines of the new Church. When the Mormons were driven out of Ohio YOUNG followed them in their wanderings, until they finally established themselves at Nauvoo, in Illinois, where they remained for several years.

As is well known, the citizens of Illinois,

established themselves at Nauvoo, in Hilnois, where they remained for several
years.

As is well known, the citizens of Illinois,
becoming aware of the fact that polygamy
was established among the Mormous, and
that they were likely to become a dangerous and wicked class of citizens, finally
drove them out of the State in September,
1845. The Prophet JOSEPH SERTI having
been killed in 1844, BRIGHAM YOUNG was
chosen first President, and thereby become
the head of the Church—a position which
he continued to hold until the time of his
death.

When the Mormons were finally driven out of Illinois YOUNG, with great sagacity, determined to lead his followers into some unoccupied Territory of the West, where they would probably remain unmolested for many years. At the head of a party of pioneers, he set out for Salt Lake valley, Utah, in the spring of 1847, and arrived at his destination in July of the same year. The main body of the Saints arrived there in the autumn of 1848.

The main body of the Saints arrived there in the autumn of 1848.

For many years he was a virtual autocrat of that country, and under his arbitrary rule it flourished to an extent which would scarcely have been possible under other circumstances. The completion of the Pacific railroad, however, brought him into contact with the old enemies of the Mormons, and from that time to the day of his death his power has been on the wans. Recent investigations established very conclusterly that he was responsible for the fiendish Mountain Meadows massacre, one of the blackest deeds in all the annals of public crimes. Bishop Lee was executed for his share in that business, and if justice had been done Youxo would have shared the same fate.

By his death he has cleated the gallows, but his name will remain forever infamous. Now that this bold, wicked and sensual despot is out of the way, there is reason to hope that his deluded followers may ultimately be reclaimed, and the foul blot of polygamy wipel out.

SILVER.

SILVER.

The National Board of Trade declined to approve a proposition for the unlimited remonetization of silver, but very wisely recommended an international commission to consider and fix the relations of gold and silver. The proposal for an international commission should engage the immediate attention of Congress, and should accompany any law authorizing a limited coinage of silver which may be passed. If provision is made for such a commission it would assure the public that no rash or extreme policy upon this subject would be sanctioned by the Government, and thereby give confidence to the public creditors.

It is vain to think of reaching any practical results in regard to silver coinage without co-operation with other nations. Although four fifths of mankind still use silver money, the great commercial astions of the world use gold alone or gold and silver with a limited coinage of the latter, as is regulated by the Latin Union. If we accede to the regulations of the Latin Union we can use allver money; otherwise we cannot, except to a very limited extent, for unless we were restrained by treaty stipulations there would be a constant tendency to issue so much silver coin as to drive gold out of circulation. Therefore the international commission demanded by the National Board of Trade should by all means be appointed.

GOLDWIN SMITH says Canada is a full rown pear which will drop into the Union as grown pear which will drop into the soon as it is ripe. A good reciprocity treaty would soon ripen that fruit.

In consummation the probable result of the election in Ohio this fall it will be necessary to take into account the fact that there is a large independent element there which has voted for several years with the Democrata, but which, being well pleased with Haves, will indorse him by voting the Republican ticket at the next election.

THE next great Centennial to be celebrated will be the savrender of Burgoyne, at Saratogo, which occurred on October 17, 1777. HORATIO SEYMOUT and WILLIAM CUATTS have been very appropriately chosen as the representative men of the State, to deliver the orations on the occasion of the celebration of that event next October.

THE TEMPLES of religion express the faith of the people. By nothing is the hold which thristianity has upon the mind of Europe so well demonstrated as by the magnificent churches and cathedrais which so astonish and overwhelm visitors from this continent. As the faith of American Christianity becomes desper, it will manifest itself in the same manner, and hence we may expect that our ecclesiastical architecture will be vastly improved during the next half century.

proved during the next half century.

ALARAMA POLITICIANS now in the city are again dreadfully sgitated at the rumors of contemplated changes in the Federal officer in their State, As near as it can be ascertained, it is a mere scramble between the "ins" and the "outs," and no difference is to be perceived between the contestants. The Fresident will, doubtless, avoid making any changes in order to benefit professional politicians. When men come to Washington, and hang around the bar-rooms and hotels for three or four months intriguing for office, we must confess that we hardly consider them proper persons to select for responsible offices. It proves protty conclusively that they are professional office-neckars, with no legitimate means of support. Such individuals should be

compelled to take a back seat. The Government has too many of these men upon its pay-rells already. In the South aspecially the Ad-adintatesition should elevate the tone of its ap-pointees by choosing mone but gentlemen of seknowledged respectability, stantiag, honesty, ability, sobriety and maquantoned personal in-fluence in the communities in which they are to discharge their official duties.

are to discharge their official duties.

This British Government has long adopted the practice of establishing free lines of transportation for emigrants anable to pay their own passage. It would unquestionably be wise for our Government to encourage emigration from our overcrowled cities to the worker States and Territories by a similar policy. We only need to remove the unemployed to the places where their labor is in demand in order to remody most of the social and financial troubles from which the nation is now sufforing. Farm hands are in great demand everywhere, and the State of Texas alone has ten times more good land not entitivated that ten times more good land not entitivated that would be required to give employment to all the tidle people in the United State.

rescriptions of carriage and wagon wheels.

Vistrind delegations have become a daily occurrence at the office of the District Commissioners. Each applicant for the position of inspector of buildings having his quota of friends, marshals them down to Columbia building to aid his cause. It is age to say that the Commissioners propose to select the most suitable man they can flad to fill the place. As a general rule, the persons most

A NEW YORKER hurled a brice QUEEN VICTORIA's maids of honor receive

Ms. Gandaner, it he has to go disguised as a mosquito.

Ms. Gandaner Burwer, one of the richest men of Boston, built his house upon the site of the old John Hancock mussion.

old John Hancock mansion.

Gov. Young, of Ohlo, so resembles his brother, who lives in Pennsylvania, that they could be distinguished at a picenic party the other day only by wearing differently-colored has.

EX-GOVERNOR TRIDEN is now in Kent visiting the home of his ancessors. He returns to London to a few days, and will then go to Faris. Governor Thicke decisions all public and civil course size, has returned to the colored has been considered in the decision of the second of the free passage of the steamer to Calais.

sossage on the steamer to Calara.

Mrs. Gran, Shirraman, Mrs. Thomas Layton,
of New Orleans, and Mrs. Winnifred Patterson, of
St. Louis, are the American isslies to whom the
tope has sent brouse medials acknowledging their
likis gifts and many good works. It is again rumored that the Pupe will bestow the "Goldon Rose"
upon Mrs. Sherman.

ie has commenced writing a work on the man-iers, customs and language of the people over shown he intends to reign.

General Grant left yesterday morning for feinburgh in a Puliman car undor the direction of Kr. Roberts, the Pullman agent there. To-day he will receive the freedom of the dity of Edinburgh, which honor is also offered him by the cities of Ayr and chasgow. On the 4th of Suptember he will pay visit to Dunrobin, as the guest of the Duke of surtherland, and will then pass a few days at in-creary, as the guest of the Duke of Argyth.

one to the vanquished.

conquerors generous to the vanquished."

Mr. MURAT HALFIRAD is thus described in the Louisville Guarier-Joursel: "He is emphatically a busy man. This habit of containt and unremitting employment marks Mr. Historical manner and gives him an appearance of abreptices which is only superiors. It is not proportionally the properties of a proportional theory is a genial and simusi boyish reaches which there is a genial and simusi boyish reaches which surprises and delightly you. as a writer, Mr. Hisbitead is forethic and vigorous. He knows what he wants to say, says it and quits. His idea once expressed, he does not care to go back and revamp it in finer words: he leaves it as it was first minted in his brate. His seense of humor is very keen, and he has a way of expressing his fun heutiantly.

MOTEL PERSONALS. K. NILES, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt. Hon. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, Mo., is at the

Bmith, U. S. A., have apartments at the Ebbit.
4t the Ebbit.—Thun, J. Faher, N. Y.; Hoffman Al-kitton, ett. B. D. Clarks, Indianapolis, Ind. S. McGohn, N. C.; J. L. Kissenger, Ohio, Miss H. W. Terrey, Poughtsepsie, N. Y.; Rev. Wilber F. Wakina, Buldmorer, Hol. Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.; and Gen, J. S. O. Whiler, U. S. A.

OBITUARY.

MATS OF BEN DE BAR, OF ST. LOUIS, THE ACTOR AND MANAGER.

ACTOR AND MANAGEE.

The stroke of paralysis from which Mr. Ben be like has been suffecting for weeks terminated fatally on Tuesday at his home in St. Louis. Ben be law was stayly four years old, and he was the oldest manager in the country, besides being one of the oldest omedians. For years he was the man-

About this time he had an engagement to set his Nashville. Team, and, against the ceder of his physician, what this tee to fill the engagement before he had entirely received. He did not feel as well as usual, but nevertheless activated an engagement to play in the control of an engagement to play in the animal of the second of the seco

who would prefer the staid and conservative policy formerly pursued rather than that which admits hasty acticles upon current topics, written in a style more saitable for a newspaper than for a solid Review.

THE Synacuse Journal prophesies that S. S. Cox will scale S. J. JENDALL in the coldest kind of blood.

THE Synacuse Journal prophesies that S. S. Cox will scale S. J. JENDALL in the coldest kind of blood.

THE fact that the friends of SANTEL J. RAYBALL deep that he is in favor of the Southern Pacific Review of the southern Pacific Review of the southern Pacific railrond renders the result of the contest for the Speakership extremely doubtful.

ENSIFERING HOME TO SANTEL J. RAYBALL deep that he of the southern Pacific Review of the service of the game from a white clithces in efforts to more completely light the thoroughlars. He is now having erected lamposts on some of those streets not built up but which are traveled, and where light is belight to the colded.

IN EXTENDISE TO HOME TO HO

PRESIDENT HAYES.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

Prom the Pittsburg Post:

The Democrats of Bath, Maine, at a public meeting last week, adopted the following resolution endousing listers administration pedigr.

Resolved, That while, adhering to the principles inaugurated as the st. Lordin platform, we need to be a superposed to the present of the present of the present of the present of the present and do heartily indures the so-called policy of the present administration.

THE PEOPLE LIKE THE PRESIDENT

THE PEOPLE LIKE THE PRESIDENT. From the Indianapolis Journal:

The people have confidence in President Hayes, and I is increasing every day. They are well assisted to the Administeration, it is the President Form of the

OBEDIENCE.

A HEADTY SYMPATHIZER WITH

hearty movement we have yet seen in the Circli-nati Departy. It catends the couldal hand of greet-ing daily to the disaffected and Insise upon the nomination of a State ticket. Beatty seems to have a tion upon the speer for a column of smittane daily. Extracts from "prominent Republicana"

proval of their Representatives and Senature in Congress, it is childish, it is fabilish it is worse than a plos of the baby act, for Democrats to now ques-tion the title of the incumbent's claim to his office

WHAT THE SOUTH ADMITS,

From the Noshville American:

The South only admits one point, so far as the controversy with the North is converned—and we think both have almost profitsibly closed it—that is the fact of having been defeated in war, and having failed in the design of establishing a separate government, and of inving accepted the conditions and entered in good failthing accepted the conditions and entered in good failthing the failed States, of the failed of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions and entered in good failthing act of burning was necessary, except as a debasing act of burning was necessary, except as a debasing act of burning with this conquerons, or at least some of them, very asturally demanded. Such as serifs and ignoble slaves, unfit for clitzenship, and incapable of becoming citizens useful to the country.

E. L. Bryler, U. S. N., is among the guests THE SOUTH ACCEPTS THE OLIVE

of the Eublit.

Theo. T. Caswell, paymaster U. S. N., is a guest of the Eublit.

Prom the Richmond South:

The President and members of his Cabinet Assistant Paymaster General Danket.

Assistant Paymaster General Danket.

McClure, U. S. A., is at the Ebbit.

Paymaster H. T. Sekilding, U. S. N., and daughter have apartments at the Ebbit.

Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry and Col. E. W., Smith, U. S. A., have spartments at the Ebbit. SOUND THE ALARM, MR. BLAINE. | |

From the Chactanatt Enquirer:

Mr. Blaine had better wake up and sound another slarn right quick. There is danger of an extension of the beneficent institutions of these United States. Hayes has declared, in his homely New England oracry, that "from the Tropics almost to the Prigid Sone, from the Alassic to the Pacific is hereafter indestructor, one mation."

Bahannas and most of the British Pressions. But, then, this latter may be a sop to Blaine.

DO SO AGAIN.

—It is said at the office of the Chief of Engineers that the statement as to traggilarities in the office of Coi. Binut engineer duscharge of the Georgia amus works at limited N. Y., is much exampled to it was claimed that the transite was caused by rule placed confidence in a civer, and he smouth the volved is some hundreds of dollars, and not several thorountin, as dataok. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

In New York to-day money.
Exchange dull at 9s. foold quiet at 1845. Comactry, a.
Convenient bonds firm at the following quots York to-day money was easy at a duit at se, Gold quiet at 1914. Gold

The following are the closing rates for State securi-en as telegraphed from the New York Block Ex-

| Change | C

Erle
Haumited and St. Joseph
Lake Shore
New York Central
Obio and Mississippi Drice and Mississippi.
Values.
James Pacific
Listers Pacific
Listers Pacific
Control
Mississippi and Treduce
Lerney Chestral
Delivers Listers and Westers
Listers and Westers. BHN

The following are the buying

1007

建数 Per-Jumpiles, J. and J., For-Jumpiles, J. and J., Sow Res per cents. Corregous guaranteed 8-05 45 per cent. U. S. londs. Child. Priorign Exchanges. Three-day httls. Bixty-day bitts.

8. Mei bushels.

New Youn, August 28.—Cotton lesser; middling
uplanda, 10 13-10-1; fluteres quiet ancharesty; August, 10

delite; keptember, 10 26-70-0; Cocher, 10 70-76-1;
November, 10 15-56-1; Decomber, 10 06-61-1, January, 10

13-20.

From Fron but quiet; No. 2 State, 22.5682. No superfine State, \$1.5682. No extra fulla, \$655.0. Noutleer;
flow it has decombed and unchanged. Wheat content

PERRIES.—On August 23, 187. A. K. Funnies, at the conference. No. 24 A street, northware, at 4 p. m., garborry-furry years and seventheen days.
Funeral on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 7 p. m., from his lake confidence. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
FUSTER.—On August 25, 187. MARY F. FUSTER, and forter years.

or.

MACKINTOSH, Suddenly, at milnight, August
B, 1877, in this city, Juves Hagne Mackingson,
second son of J. T. and L. A. Mackintosh, aged thirty clock.
PATTERSON.—On Westnesday evening August 25
17, of chestmatic fever. Leaves A., daugister of Levi.
L. and Elion S. Patternon, aged seven years and in the Scient & Patternon, aged beron peace and seven more peace and peace a

UNDERTAKERS. JOSEPH GAWLER. G UNDERTAKER. "Terms reasonable."

MARY E. STOOPS.

MARY E. STOOPS.

Has removed to

No. 22 F STREET NORTHWEST.

We warrant our Emissions of Solvenices—Mrs. Gen
change their form of color References—Mrs. Gen

Change their form of color References—Mrs. Gen

Change, Mrs. Gen. Ballooft, Mrs. Cat. Alexander

4c. 4c.

R. W. BARKER. CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER. INO. 612 ELEVENTH STREET N. W., BETWEEN FAND O STREETS.

ar Hodies Embalmed and prepared for trans tion at the shortest potice. R. F. HARVEY.

NO. SM P STREET NORTHWEST.

CONDEMNED.—BALSAM COPAIRA IS CONdemased and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disquisting interests and sincel, and will discrete the sounders stomach and sincel, and will discrete the sounders stomach and stilled, and will discrete the counders stomach and purely vegetable, pleasant to lake, and will always medicine that can be depended on, thereby, woulding expressive and trouble. Male packages, \$2 femine, \$2 femine

W B. ENTWISLE. paid? W. B. ENTWISLE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOPORE EX.

Listing between T. H. S. HANGEBELY and JOHN
E. LATIMER, under the firm and style of Hamersly
A Latimer, is this day disserved for accordance with
the control of the control o

MATTHEWS INSTITUTE

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S PANTS, BE SEPARTS, MI KINSO IL ROBENSO

AND CHENTER, PENNSYLVANIA. TRON SHIP BUILDERS.

manufacture "(KAM MACHINERY of avery de-scription, titleyes and titley CANTING, 1914, PLATE 1193, of all dimensions, have the pul-large Politic for bravy shortlen, de, in New York 193, 1917, 1917, and republishmy, put city. IEFFAITS condewaypolitionsty.

Last is wall-have Layer — NOTFIGE 310 Willow Last in the Moreover Laine War read Son State which there are 180 occurs Laine War read Son State which there is the Parallel State of Parallel State of Food and From the Parallel State of March 1905, in the normer of Caroline F. Wight George E. And Jernathan Pourrios, interest before a stronge Foreign discourse, Verginia rolline, was of 1812, but been 100 or discovered an application will be impair to distant receives of which warrant in the Committee to distant receives of which warrant in the Committee of March 1905, and the March 1906.

March 2006.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SP-SPECIAL NOTICE.

48-SFECIAL NOTICE.

On account of searcing of money at greens, we have gustavated our anector sate until Off-HERA I said off-off-during this moneton's private axis the winds of in the large excitection of OOLD and Silveria Variable, Diamond is a content of OLD and Silveria Variable, Diamond is a content of OLD and Silveria Variable, Diamond is a content of OLD and Silveria Variable, Diamond is a content of OLD and Silveria Variable, and the silveria variable decided beginning to the soil in this goods, new and second-hand. Every article fully warranted.

20 and Commission Brokers.

20 and Commission Brokers.

20 and Commission Brokers.

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2 cost. (angas" A. Astract north.

A. ASHLERY, N. G.

#39*KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—THE OFFICEIS
and members of Abserty Lodge, No. 6, will meet on
WEINSTSTAN FEVENTINO, at their hall, for the
ind of our lade fermior. Familie, A. N. Pasana, The
members will meet on THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
at 10 clock, to attend the funeral.

**ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the encounter with briddaily sensions from September 1, 1877, to September
3, 1877, Bellavite, between the indust of its ofcole a
3, 1877, Bellavite, between the indust of its ofcole a
4, 1877, and its object of its ofcole a
between the sense of its object of the continuous content of the content o ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

ACT POTOMAC INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. St. Ham STREET,

CHEMOTOWS, D. C., Aug. 28, MT.

The Weekington Agency of the Company was
banged on the for Agency of the Company was
banged on the for Agency of the Company was
there were no successes of the Company, and all
there weeking to meare with us, will please call un
to E. C. O'FLEY, at his tanking house, corons of
property and Fairents my W. DERHLE, Secretary.

**-MONEY WANTED. Owing to the great densaid for money, we offer GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

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